Effects of combination treatment with cabozantinib and bortezomib in the 5TGM1 murine multiple myeloma model

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Summary

- The combination treatment of cabo + bz resulted in significantly improved overall survival, whereas both monotherapies resulted in non-significant trends for improved survival.
- Osteolytic lesions were reduced by cabo alone and further reduced by the combination, but were not affected by bz alone.
- By day 35, only bz monotherapy had inhibited the rise in serum IgG2b levels, whereas no change was observed in mice treated with the combination.
- An early rise in IgG2b followed by a reduction later in treatment was observed with cabo monotherapy. This pattern may be due to lysis of plasma cells, and is consistent with our previous observations that cabo dose-dependently increased the necrotic tumor area in both.
- Cabo mono- and combination therapies delayed both the first symptoms of paraplegia and progression to full paraplegia.

Acknowledgements

The combination of cabozantinib + bortezomib significantly improved overall survival and exhibited bone-protective and anti-tumor effects in this murine model of MM.

References